# ATTACHMENT 7

## Consumer Confidence Report
## Certification Form
*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

Water System Name: CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Water System Number: 3901373

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 6, 2013 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Connie Sommerville

Signature: Connie Sommerville

Title: Administrative Secretary to the Superintendent

Phone Number: (209 ) 838-3591 Date: June 6, 2013

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*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.escalonusd.org & www.vanallenschool.org
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*

# 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Central California Child Development Services** Date: 03/25/13

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Well
Name & location of source(s): Well at 17850 Van Allen Rd. Escalon, CA
Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Performed in May of 2002 - see last page
For more information, contact: Tom McCoy Phone #: (209) 838-7842

## *TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:*

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**NTU:** nephelometric turbidity unit

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink,** the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

**TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (In a Mo.) 0 | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* | (In the Year) 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli* | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

| Lead and Copper (and reporting units) | No. of Samples Collected (Date) | 90th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 5 (09/25/12) | < 5 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 5 (09/25/12) | 0.06 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

**TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 02/27/12 | 19 | | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 02/27/12 | 121 | | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

| TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Nitrate as NO3 (ppm) | 2012 | 22 | 21 - 24 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 02/27/12 | 3 | | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |

| TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 02/27/12 | 200 | | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (uS) | 02/27/12 | 248 | | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | 02/27/12 | 9 | | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 02/27/12 | 5 | | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes |
| Zinc (ppm) | 02/27/12 | 0.05 | | 5 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

## Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

## Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the well of the Central California Child Development Services water system in May of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: dumps/landfills, septic systems - high density, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, historic gas stations, injection wells/dry wells/sumps, known contaminant plumes, mining operations - historic, underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges, underground storage tanks - confirmed leaking tanks, and wastewater treatment plants.

## Discussion of Vulnerability

Recent water quality analyses on file indicate that the source is currently in compliance with State Standards. Although in compliance, the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. For more information regarding the assessment summaries, contact: Tom McCoy at: (209) 838-7842.